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EXAMINER	
KIM, HONG CHONG	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2186	

DATE MAILED: 09/12/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/239,659	DYE ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Hong C. Kim	2186	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *28 July 2005*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-3,5-38,40-46,58-70 and 95-122* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☒ Claim(s) *58-70 and 95-118* is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-3,5-23,26-38,40-46 and 119-121* is/are rejected.

7)☒ Claim(s) *24,25 and 122* is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

Detailed Action

1. Claims 1-3, 5-38, 40-46, 58-70 and 95-122 are presented for examination. This office action is in response to the amendment filed on 7/28/05.

Specification

2. Applicants are requested to update the status of the related U.S. patent application, accordingly (e.g., U.S. Patent Application Serial No. ##/###,### filled Sept. 07, 1990, now abandoned; ..., now U.S. Patent #,###,### issued Jan. 01, 1994; or This application is a continuation of Serial Number ##/###,###, filed on December 01, 1990, now abandoned; ...etc.). Also applicants are requested to include the status of the related U.S. applications or patents CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS section and in any other corresponding area in the specification, if any.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

3. Claims 37, 38, 42, 43, 45-46, 1-3, 11, 13, and 15-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by *Dawon*, U.S. Patent 5,553,160.

As to claim 37, *Dawson* discloses the invention as claimed. *Dawson* discloses a method for storing data in a memory (Fig. 1 Ref. 104, col. 6 lines 11-15) in a computer

system (Fig. 1A), the method comprising: receiving uncompressed data (Fig. 1B, input); determining a compression mode for the data (Fig. 4 Refs. 405, 425, and 450), wherein the compression mode comprises one of lossless compression, lossy compression, or no compression (Fig. 4 Refs. 455, 440, and 410); wherein the compression mode is determined in response to one or more of: a requesting agent which provides the data; an address range where the data is stored (abstract lines 3-6) and/or a data type of the data (Fig. 4 Refs. 405, 425, and 450, a data type reads on this limitation); selectively compressing the uncompressed data, wherein said compressing is selectively performed in response to the compression mode for the data (Fig. 4); and storing the data in the memory (Fig. 1 Ref. 104, col. 6 lines 11-15).

As to claim 38, *Dawson* discloses the invention as claimed above. *Dawson* further discloses wherein, in said selectively compressing: the data is compressed If said compression mode indicates compression for the data; and the data is not compressed compression for the data; wherein the data is stored in the if said compression mode indicates no memory in a compressed format if said compression mode indicates compression for the data; wherein the data is stored in the memory in an uncompressed format if said compression mode indicates no compression for the data (Fig. 4).

As to claim 42, *Dawson* discloses the invention as claimed above. *Dawson* further discloses wherein the data has a data type; wherein said determining the

compression mode for the data comprises determining the compression mode based on the data type of the data (Fig. 4).

As to claim 43, *Dawson* discloses the invention as claimed above. *Dawson* further discloses wherein the computer system includes a CPU (Fig. 1 Ref. 101), wherein the memory comprises system memory (abstract line 6) which stores application code and data executed by the CPU (col. 5 lines 45-47, col. 6 lines 12-14, and col. 7 lines 22-23).

As to claim 45, *Dawson* discloses the invention as claimed above. *Dawson* further discloses receiving a request for the data; accessing the data from the memory in response to the request; determining a compression mode for the data in response to receiving the request; selectively decompressing the data, wherein said decompressing is selectively performed in response to the compression mode for the data; and providing the data in response to the request (col. 8 lines 19-30).

As to claim 46, *Dawson* discloses the invention as claimed above. *Dawson* further discloses wherein, in said selectively decompressing the data is decompressed if said compression mode indicates compression for the data; and the data is not decompressed if said compression mode indicates no compression for the data (col. 8 lines 19-30 and Fig. 4).

As to claim 1, *Dawson* discloses the invention as claimed. *Dawson* discloses a method for storing data in a memory (Fig. 1 Ref. 104, col. 6 lines 11-15 and abstract lines 3-6, system memory) in a computer system (Fig. 1A), the method comprising: receiving uncompressed data (Fig. 1B, input); determining a compression mode for the data (Fig. 4 Refs. 405, 425, and 450), wherein the compression mode comprises one of lossless compression, lossy compression, or no compression (Fig. 4 Refs. 455, 440, and 410); wherein the compression mode is determined in response to one or more of: a requesting agent which provides the data; an address range where the data is stored (abstract lines 3-6) and/or a data type of the data (Fig. 4 Refs. 405, 425, and 450, a data type reads on this limitation); selectively compressing the uncompressed data, wherein said compressing is selectively performed in response to the compression mode for the data; and storing the data in the memory (Fig. 1 Ref. 104, col. 6 lines 11-15).

As to claim 2, *Dawson* discloses the invention as claimed above. *Dawson* further discloses wherein, in said selectively compressing the data is compressed using a lossless compression format if said compression mode indicates lossless compression for the data; the data is compressed using a lossy compression format if said compression mode indicates lossy compression for the data; and the data is not compressed if said compression mode indicates no compression for the data (Fig. 4).

As to claim 3, *Dawson* discloses the invention as claimed above. *Dawson* further discloses wherein the data is stored in the memory in a lossless compression format if said compression mode indicates lossless compression for the data; wherein the data is stored in the memory in a lossy compression format if said compression mode indicates lossy compression for the data; wherein the data is stored in the memory in an uncompressed format if said compression mode indicates no compression for the data (Fig. 4).

As to claim 11, *Dawson* discloses the invention as claimed above. *Dawson* further discloses wherein said determining the compression mode for the data comprises determining the compression mode based on the data type of the data (Fig. 4).

As to claim 13, *Dawson* discloses the invention as claimed above. *Dawson* further discloses wherein the computer system includes a CPU (Fig. 1 Ref. 101), wherein the memory comprises system memory (abstract line 6) which stores application code and data executed by the CPU (col. 5 lines 45-47, col. 6 lines 12-14, and col. 7 lines 22-23).

As to claim 15, *Dawson* discloses the invention as claimed above. *Dawson* further discloses receiving a request for the data; accessing the data from the memory in response to the request; determining a compression mode for the data in response to

receiving the request; selectively decompressing the data, wherein said decompressing is selectively performed in response to the compression mode for the data; and providing the data in response to the request (col. 8 lines 19-30).

As to claim 16, *Dawson* discloses the invention as claimed above. *Dawson* further discloses wherein, in said selectively decompressing the data is decompressed if said compression mode indicates compression for the data; and the data is not decompressed if said compression mode indicates no compression for the data (col. 8 lines 19-30 and Fig. 4).

As to claim 17, *Dawson* discloses the invention as claimed above. *Dawson* further discloses wherein, in said selectively decompressing: the data is decompressed if said compression mode indicates the data is stored in the memory in a compressed format; and the data is not decompressed if said compression mode indicates the data is stored in the memory in an uncompressed format (col. 8 lines 19-30 and Fig. 4).

As to claim 18, *Dawson* discloses the invention as claimed above. *Dawson* further discloses wherein, in said selectively decompressing: the data is decompressed using lossless decompression if said compression mode indicates lossless compression for the data; the data is decompressed using lossy decompression if said compression mode indicates lossy compression for the data; and the data is not decompressed if

said compression mode indicates no compression for the data (col. 8 lines 19-30 and Fig. 4).

As to claim 19, *Dawson* discloses the invention as claimed above. *Dawson* further discloses wherein said storing the data in the memory includes storing compression mode information in the memory with the data; wherein the compression mode information indicates a decompression procedure for decompression of the compressed first data (col. 8 lines 19-30 and Fig. 4).

As to claim 20, *Dawson* discloses the invention as claimed above. *Dawson* further discloses wherein the compression mode information is embedded in the data (Fig. 4).

As to claim 21, *Dawson* discloses the invention as claimed above. *Dawson* further discloses wherein the compression mode information is stored in a non-compressed format regardless of the compression mode of the data (Fig. 4) .

As to claim 22, *Dawson* discloses the invention as claimed above. *Dawson* further discloses receiving a request for the data; analyzing the compression mode information to determine a compression mode for the data in response to receiving the request; accessing the data from the memory in response to the request; selectively decompressing the data, wherein said decompressing is selectively performed in

response to the compression mode for the data; and providing the data in response to the request (col. 8 lines 19-30 and Fig. 4).

As to claim 23, *Dawson* discloses the invention as claimed above. *Dawson* further discloses wherein, in said selectively decompressing: the data is decompressed using lossless decompression if said compression mode information indicates lossless compression for the data; the data is decompressed using lossy decompression if said compression mode information indicates lossy compression for the data; and the data is not decompressed if said compression mode information indicates no compression for the data (col. 8 lines 19-30 and Fig. 4).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 44 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Dawon*, U.S. Patent 5,553,160 in view of Oka et al. (Oka) JP405204747A.

As to claims 44 and 14, Dawson discloses the invention as claimed in the above. However, Dawson does not specifically disclose wherein the computer system further includes a memory controller which controls operation of the system memory, wherein

the memory controller includes a compression/decompression engine; wherein the memory controller implements the method.

Oka discloses the computer system further includes a memory controller (Fig. 1 Ref. 10 and Constitution) which controls operation of the system memory, wherein the memory controller includes a compression/decompression engine (Fig. 1 Refs .14/16); wherein the memory controller implements the method for the purpose of reducing foot print and power consumption and increasing the throughput by minimizing the distance among devices.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the computer system further includes a memory controller which controls operation of the system memory, wherein the memory controller includes a compression/decompression engine; wherein the memory controller implements the method as shown in Oka into the invention of Dawson because it would reduce foot print and power consumption and increase the throughput by minimizing the distance among devices.

5. Claims 40-41, 5-10, 31-36 and 119-121 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Dawon*, U.S. Patent 5,553,160 in view of Tsang U.S. Patent 5,961,617.

As to claims 40 and 5, Dawson discloses the invention as claimed in the above. However, Dawson does not specifically disclose receiving one or more destination addresses indicating a storage destination for the data in the memory; wherein said

determining the compression mode comprises analyzing the one or more destination addresses to determine the compression mode.

Tsang discloses receiving one or more destination addresses indicating a storage destination for the data in the memory; wherein said determining the compression mode comprises analyzing the one or more destination addresses to determine the compression mode (col. 4 lines 59+ and col. 5 line 35, different address location for compressed and uncompressed data reads on this limitation) for the purpose of reducing memory cycles and power consumption (col. 5 lines 46-47).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate receiving one or more destination addresses indicating a storage destination for the data in the memory; wherein said determining the compression mode comprises analyzing the one or more destination addresses to determine the compression mode as shown in Tsang into the invention of Dawson because it would reduce memory cycles and power consumption.

As to claims 41 and 9, Dawson and Tsang disclose the invention as claimed in the above. Tsang further discloses wherein the uncompressed data is received from a requesting agent; and wherein said determining the compression mode for the data comprises determining the compression mode based on the requesting agent (col. 5 line 32, SAMRT mode).

As to claims 6-8, Dawson and Tsang disclose the invention as claimed in the above. Tsang further discloses address ranges (col. 4 lines 59+ and col. 5 line 35, allocation of compressed and uncompressed memory locations reads on this limitation).

As to claim 10, Dawson and Tsang disclose the invention as claimed in the above. Tsang further discloses wherein the requesting agent is one of a CPU application or a video/graphics driver (col. 5 line 32, SAMRT mode). Dawson also further discloses wherein the requesting agent is one of a CPU application or a video/graphics driver (col. 8 lines 9+).

As to claims 31 and 35, Dawson discloses a method for storing data in a memory in a computer system (Fig. 1), the method comprising: receiving uncompressed data (Fig. 1B, input); determining a compression mode for the data (Fig. 4 Refs. 405, 425, and 450); selectively compressing the data (Fig. 4 Refs. 405, 425, and 450); and storing the data (Fig. 1 Ref. 104, col. 6 lines 11-15) .

However, Dawson does not specifically disclose receiving one or more destination addresses indicating a storage destination.

Tsang discloses (col. 4 lines 59+ and col. 5 line 35, different address location for compressed and uncompressed data reads on this limitation) for the purpose of reducing memory cycles and power consumption (col. 5 lines 46-47).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate receiving one or more destination

addresses indicating a storage destination as shown in Tsang into the invention of Dawson because it would reduce memory cycles and power consumption.

As to claim 33, Dawson discloses a method for storing data in a memory in a computer system (Fig. 1), the method comprising: receiving uncompressed data from a requesting agent (Fig. 1B, input); determining a compression mode for the data (Fig. 4 Refs. 405, 425, and 450); selectively compressing the data (Fig. 4 Refs. 455, 440, and 410); and storing the data (Fig. 1 Ref. 104, col. 6 lines 11-15) .

However, Dawson does not specifically disclose receiving one or more destination addresses indicating a storage destination.

Tsang discloses (col. 4 lines 59+ and col. 5 line 35, different address location for compressed and uncompressed data reads on this limitation) for the purpose of reducing memory cycles and power consumption (col. 5 lines 46-47).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate receiving one or more destination addresses indicating a storage destination as shown in Tsang into the invention of Dawson because it would reduce memory cycles and power consumption.

As to claims 32, 34, and 36, Dawson and Tsang disclose the invention as claimed in the above. Dawson further discloses wherein the compression mode comprises one of lossless compression, loss compression, or no compression,

wherein, in said selectively compressing: the data is compressed using a lossless compression format if said compression mode indicates lossless compression for the data; the data is compressed using a lossy compression format if said compression mode indicates lossy compression for the data; and the data is not compressed if said compression mode indicates no compression for the data (Fig. 4 Refs. 455, 440, and 410).

As to claim 119, Dawson and Tsang disclose the invention as claimed in the above. Dawson further discloses predetermined compression ration (lossless, lossy and no compressions in abstract read on this limitation since each compression has different ratio).

As to claim 120, Dawson and Tsang disclose the invention as claimed in the above. Dawson further discloses the storing does perform address translation of the one or more destination addresses (col. 5 lines 40-41, Intel architecture reads on this limitation since Intel processor uses virtual mode).

As to claim 121, Dawson and Tsang disclose the invention as claimed in the above. Dawson further discloses wherein the computer system includes an operating system .

6. Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Dawon*, U.S. Patent 5,553,160 in view of Gentile U.S. Patent 5,539,865.

As to claim 12, Dawson discloses the invention as claimed in the above. However, Dawson does not specifically disclose wherein the data comprises one of application data or video/graphics data; wherein the compression mode is determined to be lossless compression if the data comprises application data; and wherein the compression mode is determined to be lossy compression if the data comprises video/graphics data.

Gentile discloses wherein the data comprises one of application data or video/graphics data; wherein the compression mode is determined to be lossless (LZW) compression if the data comprises application data; and wherein the compression mode is determined to be lossy compression (JPEG) if the data comprises video/graphics data (col. 5 lines 12-24) for the purpose of prevent data error and reducing memory cycles and power consumption.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate wherein the data comprises one of application data or video/graphics data; wherein the compression mode is determined to be lossless compression if the data comprises application data; and wherein the compression mode is determined to be lossy compression if the data comprises video/graphics data as shown in Gentile into the invention of Dawson because it would prevent data error and reduce memory cycles and power consumption.

7. Claims 26, 27, 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Oka et al. (Oka) JP405204747A in view of *Dawon*, U.S. Patent 5,553,160.

As to claim 26, Oka discloses a computer system utilizing storage of data, the computer system (Fig. 1) comprising: a CPU (Fig.1, CPU), a system memory (Fig. 1 Ref. 12) which stores data used by the CPU for executing one or more applications, wherein the system memory also stores an operating system (blocks 22-28); a memory controller (Fig. 1 Ref. 10 and Constitution) coupled to said system memory and said CPU, wherein said memory controller performs memory control functions for said system memory, wherein said memory controller includes a compression/decompression engine (Fig. 1 Refs .14/16) comprised in said memory controller for compressing and decompressing data transferred to or from said system memory; wherein the memory controller is operable to receiving uncompressed data (Fig. 1 Ref. 14)

However, Oka does not discloses the steps of determining a compression mode for the data, wherein the compression mode comprises one of lossless compression, lossy compression, or no compression; selectively compressing the uncompressed data, wherein the compressing is selectively performed in response to the compression mode for the data; and storing the data in the memory.

Dawson discloses determining a compression mode for the data (Fig. 1B), wherein the compression mode comprises one of lossless compression, lossy compression, or no compression (abstract lines 12-18); selectively compressing the uncompressed data, wherein the compressing is selectively performed in response to

the compression mode for the data; and storing the data in the memory (abstract lines 12-18) for the purpose of reducing required storage size.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate determining a compression mode for the data, wherein the compression mode comprises one of lossless compression, lossy compression, or no compression; selectively compressing the uncompressed data, wherein the compressing is selectively performed in response to the compression mode for the data; and storing the data in the memory as shown in Dawson into the invention of Oka because it would allow to reduce storage requirement. Dawson also discloses a system memory (Fig. 1 Ref. 12) which stores data used by the CPU for executing one or more applications, wherein the system memory also stores an operating system (col. 5 lines 45-47 and col. 6 lines 12-14)

As to claim 27, Oka and Dawson disclose the invention as claimed in the above. Dawson further discloses wherein the compression mode is determined in response to one or more of: a requesting agent which provides the data; an address range where the data is stored; and/or a data type of the data (Fig. 4, data size reads on this limitation).

As to claim 30, Oka and Dawson disclose the invention as claimed in the above. Dawson further discloses types of data (Fig. 4, data size reads on this limitation).

8. Claims 28 and 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Oka et al. (Oka) JP405204747A in view of *Dawon*, U.S. Patent 5,553,160 and further in view of Tsang U.S. Patent 5,961,617.

As to claim 28, Oka and Dawson disclose the invention as claimed in the above. However, neither Oka nor Dawson specifically discloses memory controller is operable to receive one or more destination addresses and to analyze the one of more destination addresses to determine the compression mode.

Tsang discloses memory controller is operable to receive one or more destination addresses and to analyze the one of more destination addresses to determine the compression mode (col. 4 lines 59+ and col. 5 line 35, allocation of compressed and uncompressed memory locations reads on this limitation) for the purpose of reducing memory cycles and power consumption (col. 5 lines 46-47).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate memory controller is operable to receive one or more destination addresses and to analyze the one of more destination addresses to determine the compression mode as shown in Tsang into the combined invention of Oka and Dawson because it would reduce memory cycles and power consumption.

As to claim 29, OKA and Dawson disclose the invention as claimed in the above. Tsang further discloses requesting agents (col. 5 line 32, SMART mode).

Allowable Subject Matter

9. Claims 58-70 and 95-118 are allowed.

Claims 24-25 and 122 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Response to Arguments

10. Applicant's arguments filed 7/28/05 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988)and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, Oka discloses the computer system further includes a memory controller (Fig. 1 Ref. 10 and Constitution) which controls operation of the system memory, wherein the memory controller includes a compression/decompression engine (Fig. 1 Refs .14/16); wherein the memory controller implements the method for the purpose of reducing foot print and power consumption and increasing the throughput by minimizing the distance among devices. Tsang discloses receiving one or more destination addresses indicating a

storage destination for the data in the memory; wherein said determining the compression mode comprises analyzing the one or more destination addresses to determine the compression mode (col. 4 lines 59+ and col. 5 line 35, different address location for compressed and uncompressed data reads on this limitation) for the purpose of reducing memory cycles and power consumption (col. 5 lines 46-47). Gentile discloses wherein the data comprises one of application data or video/graphics data; wherein the compression mode is determined to be lossless (LZW) compression if the data comprises application data; and wherein the compression mode is determined to be lossy compression (JPEG) if the data comprises video/graphics data (col. 5 lines 12-24) for the purpose of prevent data error and reducing memory cycles and power consumption. Dawson discloses determining a compression mode for the data (Fig. 1B), wherein the compression mode comprises one of lossless compression, lossy compression, or no compression (abstract lines 12-18); selectively compressing the uncompressed data, wherein the compressing is selectively performed in response to the compression mode for the data; and storing the data in the memory (abstract lines 12-18) for the purpose of reducing required storage size.

In response to applicant's argument on page 3 that the last rejection is improper has been fully considered but it is not persuasive.

Because after an updated search and reconsideration of the Dawson reference, a new modified rejection has been sent out on 1/25/05, not the same rejections sent out on 8/5/2002 and 8/5/2003.

Conclusion

1. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

2. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

3. When responding to the office action, Applicant is advised to clearly point out the patentable novelty which he or she thinks the claims present in view of the state of the art disclosed by the references cited or the objections made. He or she must also show how the amendments avoid such references or objections. See 37 C.F.R. ' 1.111(c).

4. When responding to the office action, Applicants are advised to provide the examiner with the line numbers and page numbers in the application and/or references

cited to assist examiner to locate the appropriate paragraphs.

5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Hong Kim whose telephone number is (571) 272-4181. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 9:00 to 6:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Matt Kim can be reached on (571) 272-4182. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application should be directed to the TC 2100 whose telephone number is (571) 272-2100.

6. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

7. **Any response to this action should be mailed to:**

Commissioner of Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

or faxed to TC-2100:

571-273-8300

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to the Customer Service Window (Randolph Building, 401 Dulany Street, Alexandria, VA 22314).

HK
Primary Patent Examiner
September 1, 2005